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cessful. On the 18th and 19th I failed to see them, perhaps because on both days an extremely high wind was sweeping across the 'pasture.' Possibly they had been driven away, with their young, by the sight and sound (and smell) of the racing automobiles, which from the 16th to the 19th had possession of the mountain road! The species has been recorded from several valleys in the White Mountain region, but, so far as I know, not from Mount Washington or any similar locality. — BRADFORD TORREY, *Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

The Pine Siskin Breeding at Guelph, Ontario.— During the past winter (1904-1905) the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) was abundant in the vicinity of Guelph, Ont. After the middle of April no flocks were noted but they were still commonly seen in pairs or groups of three or four individuals.

All through May they were common and were breeding throughout the county of Wellington. Some ten nests were found, all in white spruces, black spruces, or balsams.

The first nest for Central Ontario was found in Guelph on May 7, 1905, by Mr. F. Norman Beattie (Bull. Mich. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-2). Our only previous Ontario records were for the vicinity of Ottawa where Mr. Sarneau has taken seven nests. — A. B. KLUGH, *Guelph, Ont.*

The White-throated Sparrow Breeding in Eastern Massachusetts.— On nine different days, from June 29 to August 6 of the present year, I heard a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing at the same locality in Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., and on several occasions I saw the bird plainly and fully identified it—once when in company with Dr. C. W. Townsend. I was unable to find the female or the nest, but on August 20 I saw at the same place two young birds of this species in the juvenal plumage with speckled breasts, one of them having the tail imperfectly fledged. They were alone while I watched them and were evidently able to shift for themselves. The finding of the young at this time and place and in this plumage seems to establish the fact of the breeding of the bird here. Messrs. Howe and Allen's List cites but two breeding records of this species for eastern Massachusetts—Browne, Bulletin N. O. C., Vol. V, p. 52, of a nest found in Framingham, 1879, by Mr. C. E. Haeuber, and Torrey, Auk, Vol. V, pp. 426, 427, of a pair observed for several days at one locality in the breeding season of 1888, in the town of Wakefield, the latter not being a "breeding record" strictly speaking. What gives the matter additional interest is the fact that on June 4, at a locality a quarter or half mile distant from that of the bird above-mentioned and also in the town of Boxford, I had previously heard the song of a White-throated Sparrow, but though I visited the place often thereafter I did not hear it again until July 2, when I heard it delivered two or three times and once very distinctly. This song was entirely different from that of the bird of the other locality, being one of

the commoner forms, while that was individual and quite unique in my experience. This convinces me that two male White-throated Sparrows passed the breeding season here, and suggests that the nesting of this species in Essex County may be something more than accidental. It is not easy, however, to account for the fact that the latter bird was heard but twice. I may also add that the two localities mentioned are separated by thick woods, and that two or three roads intervene. According to Mr. G. M. Allen's List of the Birds of New Hampshire, *Zonotrichia albicollis* has not been found breeding in the eastern part of that State south of Lake Winnepesaukee. The region about Boxford has a slight Canadian tinge, *Vireo solitarius*, *Helminthophila rubricapilla*, *Dendroica blackburniae*, and *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* being found there in the breeding season.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Nesting of Henslow's Sparrow in St. Clair Co., Michigan.—The existence of Henslow's Sparrow (*Coturniculus henslowii*) as a summer resident, in Sections 1 and 36, Clay township, St. Clair County, Michigan, was reported to me by an eastern ornithologist in 1900, but as his observations were made from a passing electric car I regarded his identifications as doubtful. However, when Messrs. Swales and Taverner visited this locality on June 18, 1904, and found the birds common I determined to try for a set of their eggs. As I stepped from the car on May 28, 1905, and glanced over the vast expanse of marshy meadow land the prospect looked anything but promising, especially as I believed the birds would not flush from their nests but slip quietly away, and this was the case. Five hours of careful search revealed but one nest. This was in a lower portion of the meadow, where the ground was so wet that a foot impression quickly filled with water, but scattered about were numerous hummocks elevated a foot or two above the general level. The nest was on the side of one of these and skillfully concealed in a thick growth of marsh grass. It was composed entirely of fine dry grasses and contained four slightly incubated eggs. As these were warm I concluded the bird had glided away at my approach, so I retired about fifty yards, and after waiting fifteen minutes made a quick dash and surprised her on the nest. She was so startled that she flew a long distance before dropping into the grass.

Two days later, while crossing what is known as the 'Black Marsh,' in the village of Grosse Pointe Farms, Wayne County, I was surprised to hear a Henslow's Sparrow singing, and soon located him on a weed top. As I made toward him the female flushed at my feet but not from a nest. I could spare no time that day but returned on June 8 and found the entire territory under water, the heaviest rainfall on record here having occurred a few days previous. However, I waded over the whole marsh and counted twelve pairs of the birds, and doubtless a number escaped notice.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*